SIMRAD

HS60 GPS Compass

User Guide

ENGLISH

simrad-yachting.com

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Preface

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:
(1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and
(2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

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1 Introduction

Overview

The HS60™ GPS Compass is based upon SIMRAD's new GPS technology. It is a complete GPS compass and position system in a single enclosure that connects via a standard NMEA 2000 cable. With NMEA 2000 support and ease of installation, the HS60 is the perfect solution for marine-based applications.

The HS60 is an integrated system that houses the following:

- Vector II technology
- Dual integrated GPS antennas
- Power supply
- Single axis gyro
- Tilt sensor on each axis (X and Y axes)

The gyro and tilt sensors are present to improve system performance and to provide backup heading information in the event that a GPS heading is not available due to signal blockage.

Vector II technology supports multiple RF front ends - enabling tighter coupling of measurements from separate antennas for use in heading-based products. Users will achieve excellent accuracy and stability due to it's more accurate code phase measurements, improved multi- path mitigation, and fewer components.

The HS60's GPS antennas are separated by 13.5 cm between their phase centers, resulting in better than 2° rms heading performance. The HS60 provides heading and position updates of up to 10 Hz and delivers position accuracy of better than 1.0 m 95% of the time when using differential GPS corrections from Space Based Augmentation Systems (SBAS).

The HS60 also features exclusive COAST™ technology that enables SIMRAD GPS receivers to utilize old differential GPS correction data for 40 minutes or more without significantly affecting the position quality. The HS60 is less likely to be affected by differential signal outages due to signal blockages, weak signals, or interference when using COAST.

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Parts list

➔ ***Note:*** The parts of HS60 comply with IEC 60945 Section 4.4: "exposed to the weather."

Part name	Qty	Part number
HS60 GPS Compass (NMEA 2000)	1	000-12308-001
With standard accessory kit:		
Screw housing caps	2	included
Mounting screws	2	included
Mounting base	1	included
Mounting nut	1	included
Screw housing cap O-rings	2	included
HS60 GPS Compass User Guide	1	988-10836-001

The latest version of the HS60 GPS Compass Operator and Installation manual is available for download from the website:
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2 Operation

GPS overview

For your convenience, both the GPS and SBAS (WAAS, MSAS, GAGAN and EGNOS) operation of the HS60 features automatic operational algorithms. When powered for the first time, the HS60 performs a "cold start," which involves acquiring the available GPS satellites in view and the SBAS differential service.

GPS Operation

The GPS receiver is always operating, regardless of the DGPS mode of operation. The following sections describe the general operation of the HS60's internal GPS receiver.

→ ***Note:*** Differential source and status have no impact on heading, pitch, or roll. They only have an impact on position and heave.

Automatic tracking

The HS60's internal GPS receiver automatically searches for GPS satellites, acquires the signals, and manages the navigation information required for position and tracking.

Receiver performance

The HS60 works by finding four or more GPS satellites in the visible sky. It uses information from the satellites to compute a position within 3 m. Since there is some error in the GPS data calculations, the HS60 also tracks a differential correction. The HS60 uses these corrections to improve its position accuracy to better than 1.0 m.

There are two main aspects of GPS receiver performance:

- Satellite acquisition
- Position and heading calculation

When the HS60 is properly positioned, the satellites transmit coded information to the antennas on a specific frequency. This allows the receiver to calculate a range to each satellite from both antennas. GPS is essentially a timing system. The ranges are calculated by timing how long it takes for the signal to reach the GPS antenna. The GPS receiver uses a complex algorithm incorporating satellite locations and ranges to each satellite to calculate the geographic location and heading. Reception of any four or more GPS signals allows the receiver to compute three-dimensional coordinates and a valid heading.

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Differential operation

The purpose of differential GPS (DGPS) is to remove the effects of selective availability (SA), atmospheric errors, timing errors, and satellite orbit errors, while enhancing system integrity. Autonomous position capabilities of the HS60 will result in position accuracies of 3 m 95% of the time. In order to improve position quality to better than 1.0 m 95%, the HS60 is able to use differential corrections received through the internal SBAS demodulator.

Automatic SBAS tracking

The HS60 automatically scans and tracks SBAS signals without the need to tune the receiver. The HS60 features two-channel tracking that provides an enhanced ability to maintain a lock on an SBAS satellite when more than one satellite is in view. This redundant tracking approach results in more consistent tracking of an SBAS signal in areas where signal blockage of a satellite is possible.

HS60 overview

The HS60 provides accurate and reliable heading and position information at high update rates. To accomplish this task, the HS60 uses a high performance GPS receiver and two antennas for GPS signal processing. One antenna is designated as the primary GPS antenna and the other is the secondary GPS antenna. Positions computed by the HS60 are referenced to the phase center of the primary GPS antenna. Heading data references the vector formed from the primary GPS antenna phase center to the secondary GPS antenna phase center.

The heading arrow located on the bottom of the HS60 enclosure defines system orientation. The arrow points in the direction the heading measurement is computed (when the antenna is installed parallel to the fore-aft line of the vessel). The secondary antenna is directly above the arrow.

Supplemental sensors

The HS60 has an integrated gyro and two tilt sensors. The gyro and tilt sensors are enabled by default. Both supplemental sensors are mounted on the printed circuit board inside the HS60.

The sensors act to reduce the search volume, which improves heading startup and reacquisition times. This improves the reliability and accuracy of selecting the correct heading solution by eliminating other possible, erroneous solutions. See Sensor operation summary table on next page.

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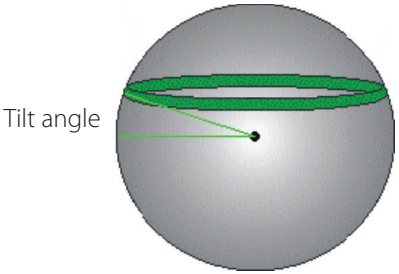
Sensor operation summary

Feature	Normal operation	Coasting (no GPS)
Heading	GPS	Gyro
Pitch	GPS	Inertial sensor
Roll	Inertial sensor	Inertial sensor

Tilt aiding

The HS60's accelerometers (internal tilt sensors) are factory-calibrated and enabled by default. This allows for a steady heading solution beyond the volume associated with just a fixed antenna separation. This is because the HS60 knows the approximate inclination of the secondary antenna with respect to the primary antenna. The search space defined by the tilt sensor will be reduced to a horizontal ring on the sphere's surface by reducing the search volume. This considerably decreases startup and reacquisition times.



HS60's tilt aiding

Gyro aiding

The HS60's internal gyro offers several benefits. It reduces the sensor volume to shorten reacquisition times when a GPS heading is lost because the satellite signals were blocked. The gyro provides a relative change in angle since the last computed heading, and, when used in conjunction with the tilt sensor, defines the search space as a wedge-shaped location - see next page.

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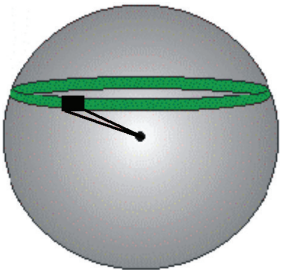

HS60-s gyro aiding

The gyro aiding accurately smoothes the heading output and the rate of turn. It provides an accurate substitute heading for a short period depending on the roll and pitch of the vessel, ideally seeing the system through to reacquisition. The gyro provides an alternate source of heading, accurate to within 1º per minute for up to three minutes, in times of GPS loss for either antenna. If the outage lasts longer than three minutes, the gyro will have drifted too far and the HS60 begins outputting null fields in the heading output messages. There is no user control over the timeout period of the gyro.

Calibration, which is set at the factory, is required for the gyro to remove latency from the heading solution as well as provide backup heading when GPS is blocked. The receiver will calibrate itself after running for a while but it may be important to follow the manual calibration instructions if you want to guarantee performance quickly after powering up the receiver.

With the gyro enabled, the gyro is also used to update the post HTAU smoothed heading output from the GPS heading computation. This means that if the HTAU value is increased while gyro aiding is enabled, there will be no lag in heading output due to vehicle maneuvers. SIMRAD' GPS Technical Reference includes information on setting an appropriate HTAU value for the application.

Time constants

The HS60 incorporates user-configurable time constants that can provide a degree of smoothing to the heading, pitch, rate of turn (ROT), course over ground (COG), and speed measurements. You can adjust these parameters depending on the expected dynamics of the vessel. For example, increasing the time is reasonable if the vessel is very large and is not able to turn quickly or would not pitch quickly. The resulting values would have reduced "noise," resulting in consistent values with time. However, if the vessel is quick and

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nimble, increasing this value can create a lag in measurements. If you are unsure on how to set this value, it is best to be conservative and leave it at the default setting.

➔ ***Note:*** For heading and rate of turn there is no lag once the gyro is calibrated and enabled.

Rate of Turn (ROT) time constant

The default value of this constant is 2.0 seconds of smoothing. Increasing the time constant increases the level of ROT smoothing.

Course Over Ground (COG) time constant

The default value of this constant is 0.0 seconds of smoothing. Increasing the time constant increases the level of COG smoothing. COG is computed using only the primary GPS antenna and its accuracy depends upon the speed of the vessel (noise is proportional to 1/speed). This value is invalid when the vessel is stationary, as tiny movements due to calculation inaccuracies are not representative of a vessel's movement.

Speed time constant

The default value of this constant is 0.0 seconds of smoothing. Increasing the time constant increases the level of speed measurement smoothing.

Watchdog

The watchdog is a timer that is controlled by the software that monitors if the heading is lost. The watchdog software is compliant with IEC 60945.

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Common commands and messages

The table below "Received messages based on a request" and the table on the next page "Transmitted messages" provide brief descriptions of common NMEA commands and messages for the HS60.

Received messages based on a request

PG No. (PGN)	Description	Default Update Rate (msec)	Freq. (Hz)
059392	ISO acknowledgement Used to acknowledge the status of certain requests addressed to a specific ECU.	On Request	On Request
059904	ISO request Request the transmission of a specific PGN, addressed or broadcast.	On Request	On Request
060928	ISO address claim Used to identify to other ECUs the address claimed by an ECU.	On Request	On Request
126996	Product information NMEA 2000 database version supported, manufacturer's product code, NMEA 2000 certification level, Load Equivalency number, and other product-specific information.	On Request	On Request
126464	Receive/transmit PGNs group function The Transmit / Receive PGN List Group type of function is defined by first field. The message will be a Transmit or Receive PGN List group function.	On Request	On Request
129538	GNSS control status GNSS common satellite receiver parameter status.	On Request	On Request
129545	GNSS RAIM output Autonomous Integrity Monitoring (RAIM) process. The Integrity field value is based on the parameters set in PGN 129546 GNSS RAIM settings.	On Request	On Request
129546	GNSS RAIM settings Used to report the control parameters for a GNSS Receiver Autonomous Integrity Monitoring (RAIM) process.	On Request	On Request

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Transmitted messages

PG No. (PGN)	Description	Default Update Rate (msec)	Freq. (Hz)
126992	System time The purpose of this PGN is twofold: to provide a regular transmission of UTC time, date, and to provide synchronism for measurement data.	1000	1
127250	Vessel heading Heading sensor value with a flag for True or Magnetic. If the sensor value is Magnetic, the deviation field can be used to produce a Magnetic heading, and the variation field can be used to correct the Magnetic heading to produce a True heading.	100	10
127251	Rate of turn Rate of change of the Heading.	100	10
127257	Attitude Provides a single transmission that describes the position of a vessel relative to both horizontal and vertical planes. This would typically be used for vessel stabilization, vessel control and on-board platform stabilization.	1000	1
127258	Magnetic variation Message for transmitting variation. The message contains a sequence number to allow synchronization of other messages such as Heading or Course over Ground. The quality of service and age of service are provided to enable recipients to determine an appropriate level of service if multiple transmissions exist.	1000	1

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PG No. (PGN)	Description	Default Update Rate (msec)	Freq. (Hz)
129025	Position, rapid update Provides latitude and longitude referenced to WGS84. Being defined as single frame message, as opposed to other PGNs that include latitude and longitude and are defined as fast or multi-packet, this PGN lends itself to being transmitted more frequently without using up excessive bandwidth on the bus for the benefit of receiving equipment that may require rapid position updates.	100	10
129026	COG & SOG, rapid update Single frame PGN that provides Course Over Ground (COG) and Speed Over Ground (SOG).	250	4
129027	Position delta, high precision rapid update The "Position Delta, High Precision Rapid Update" Parameter Group is intended for applications where very high precision and very fast update rates are needed for position data. This PGN can provide delta position changes down to 1 mm with a delta time period accurate to 5 msec.	100	10
129028	Altitude delta, high precision rapid update The "Altitude Delta, High Precision Rapid Update" Parameter Group is intended for applications where very high precision and very fast update rates are needed for altitude and Course Over Ground data. This PGN can provide delta altitude changes down to 1 mm, a change in direction as small as 0.0057°, and with a delta time period accurate to 5 msec.	100	10
129029	GNSS position data Conveys a comprehensive set of Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) parameters, including position information.	1000	1
129033	Time & date Single transmission that provides UTC time, UTC Date, and Local Offset.	1000	1

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PG No. (PGN)	Description	Default Update Rate (msec)	Freq. (Hz)
129539	GNSS DOPs Provides a single transmission containing GNSS status and dilution of precision components (DOP) that indicate the contribution of satellite geometry to the overall position error. There are three DOP parameters reported: horizontal (HDOP), vertical (VDOP), and time (TDOP).	1000	1
129540	GNSS satellites in view GNSS information on current satellites in view tagged by sequence ID. Information includes PRN, elevation, azimuth, SNR, defines the number of satellites; defines the satellite number and the information.	1000	1
129542	GNSS pseudorange noise statistics GNSS pseudorange measurement noise statistics can be translated in the position domain in order to give statistical measures of the quality of the position solution. Intended for use with a Receiver Autonomous Integrity Monitoring (RAIM) application.	1000	1

Single frame packet definition - PGN: EFXX (Destination addressable)

MSGIDs	Description	MSGIDs	Description
0x0001	N2K,MCODE	0x001B	JK (read)
0x0002	N2K,PCODE	0x001C	File Transfer Details
0x0003	N2K,LOAD	0x001	JWCONF,12
0x0004	N2K,CERT	0x001E	GNSS receiver boot loader reply messages
0x0005	JVERSION	0x001F	JI, application version
0x0006	N2K,RESET	0x0020	JSYSVER
0x0007	N2K,ADDRESS	0x0021	JT
0x0008	JDIFF	0x0022	JATT,MSEP
0x0009	JDIFF,INCLUDE	0x0023	JATT,CSEP
0x000A	JMODES	0x0024	ERROR

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MSGIDs	Description	MSGIDs	Description
0x000B	JSBASPRN	0x0025	NMEA 2000 Message Control
0x000C	JBAUD,PORTx	0x0026	JNP
0x000	JMASK	0x0027	JSMOOTH
0x000E	JATT,TILTAID	0x0028	JATT,HTAU
0x000F	JATT,TILTCAL	0x0029	JATT,HRTAU
0x0010	JATT,HBIAS	0x002A	JATT,COGTAU
0x0011	JATT,PBIAS	0x002B	JATT,SPDTAU
0x0012	JATT,GYROAID	0x002C	JATT,NEGTILT
0x0013	JRESET	0x002	JATT,FLIPBRD
0x0014	JI, serial number	0x002E	JATT,LEVEL
0x0015	JRAIM	0x002F	JATT,MOVEBAS
0x0016	JATT,HIGHMP	0x0030	CANMODE
0x0017	JAPP	0x0031	GPHEV Heave
0x0018	JAGE	0x0032	JSAVE
0x0019	BIN1, stdev residuals	0x0033	DIAGNOSTICS
0x00A	RD1	0x0034	INTLT Raw Tilt Values

Multi-frame fast packet definition: PGN: 1EFXX (Destination addressable)

MSGIDs	Description
0x8001	N2K,VERSION
0x8002	JK (write)
0x8003	JPOSOFFSET
0x8004	JVERSION
0x8005	JAUTH
0x8006	File Transfer Data Packet
0x8007	GNSS Boot loader Message
0x8008	Generic GNSS Serial Command
0x8009	RAW data transfer for differential
0x800A	JI, Extended info
0x800B	N2K,MODEL

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3 Installation

Mounting location

This section provides information on determining the best location for the HS60.

GPS reception

When considering where to mount the HS60, consider the following GPS reception recommendations:

- Ensure there is a clear view of the sky available to the HS60 so the GPS and SBAS satellites are not masked by obstructions that may reduce system performance.
- Since the HS60 computes a position based on the internal GPS antenna element, mount the HS60 where you desire a position with respect to the GPS antenna (located on the side of the recessed arrow on the underside of the enclosure).
- Locate any transmitting and other GPS antennas away from the HS60 by at least several meters to ensure tracking performance is not compromised, giving you the best performance possible.
- Make sure there is enough cable length to tie into the NMEA 2000 backbone of the vessel.
- Do not locate the antenna where environmental conditions exceed those specified in Environmental specifications, chapter 5.

HS60 environmental considerations

The HS60 is designed to withstand harsh environmental conditions; however, adhere to the following limits when storing and using the HS60:

- Operating temperature: -30°C to +70°C (-22°F to +158°F).
- Storage temperature: -40°C to +85°C (-40°F to +185°F).
- Humidity: 100% non-condensing.

VHF interference

VHF interference from devices such as cellular phones and radio transmitters may interfere with GPS operation. For example, if installing the HS60 near marine radios consider the following:

- VHF marine radio working frequencies (Channels 1 to 28 and 84 to 88) range from 156.05 to 157.40 MHz. The L1 GPS working center frequency is 1575.42 MHz. The bandwidth is +/- 2 MHz to +/- 10 MHz,

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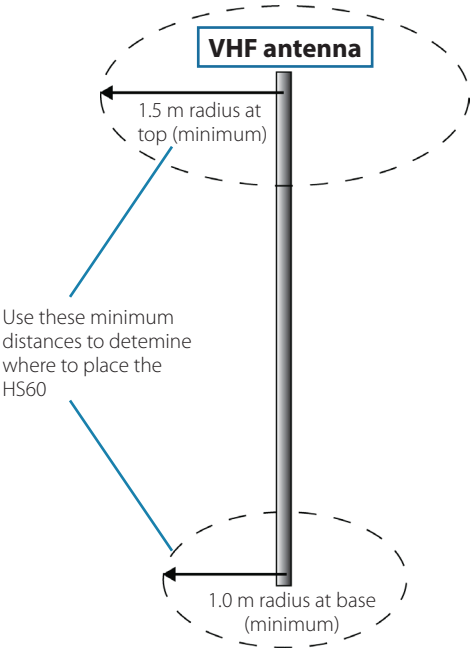
which is dependent on the GPS antenna and receiver design (see below illustration).

- VHF marine radios emit strong harmonics. The 10th harmonic of VHF radio, in some channels, falls into the GPS working frequency band, which may cause the SNR of GPS to degrade significantly.
- The radiated harmonic signal strength of different brands/models varies.
- Follow VHF radio manufacturers' recommendations on how to mount their radios and what devices to keep a safe distance away.
- Handheld VHF radios may not provide suitable filtering and may interfere with the HS60's operation if too close.

Before installing the HS60 use the following diagram to ensure there are no nearby devices that may cause VHF interference.



HS60 distance from nearby VHF radios

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Mounting orientation

The HS60 outputs heading, pitch and roll readings regardless of the orientation of the antennas. The primary antenna is used for position.The primary and secondary antennas, working in conjunction, output heading, pitch and roll values.

Parallel orientation

The most common installation is to orient the HS60 parallel to, and along the centerline of the boat's axis. This provides a true heading. In this orientation:

- If you use a gyrocompass, you can enter a heading bias in the HS60 to calibrate the physical heading to the true heading of the vessel.
- You may need to adjust the pitch/roll output to calibrate the measurement if the HS60 is not installed in a horizontal plane.

Perpendicular orientation

You can also install the antennas so they are oriented perpendicular to the centerline of the boat's axis. In this orientation:

- You will need to enter a heading bias of +90° if the primary antenna is on the starboard side of the boat and -90° if the primary antenna is on the port side of the boat.
- You will need to configure the receiver to specify the GPS antennas are measuring the roll axis.
- You will need to enter a roll bias to properly output the pitch and roll values.
- You may need to adjust the pitch/roll output to calibrate the measurement if the HS60 is not installed in a horizontal plane.

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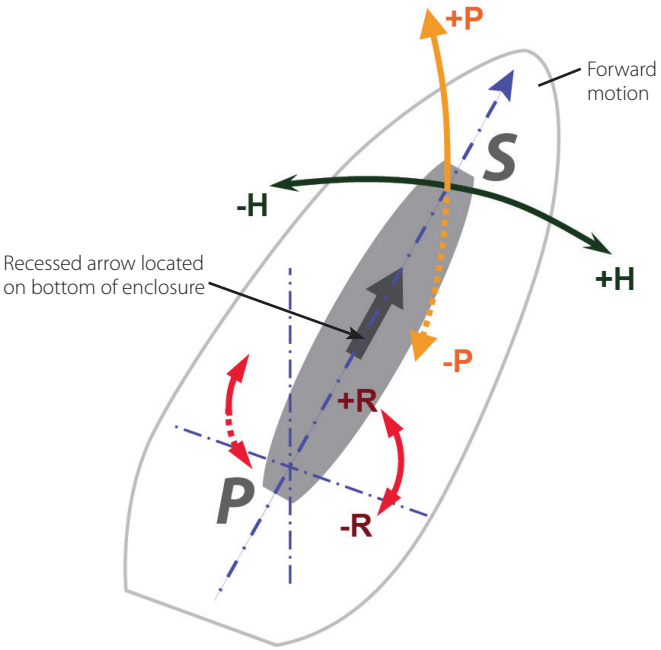
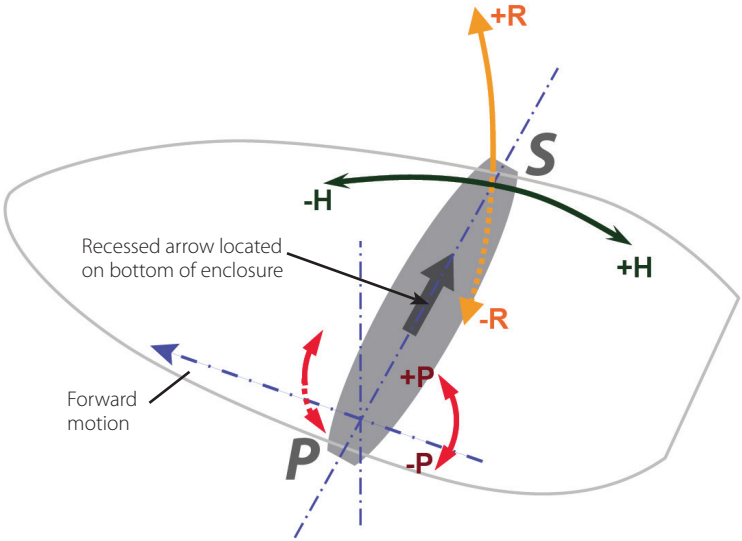


Recommended orientation and resulting signs of HPR values



Alternate orientation and resulting signs of HPR valaues

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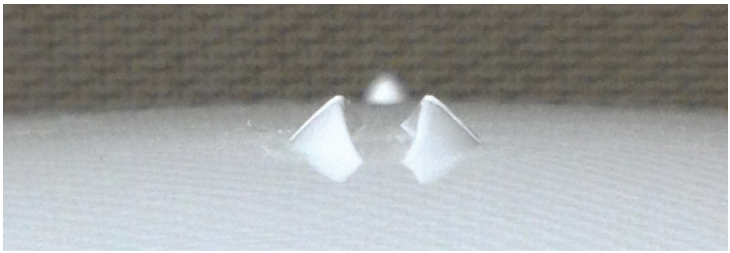
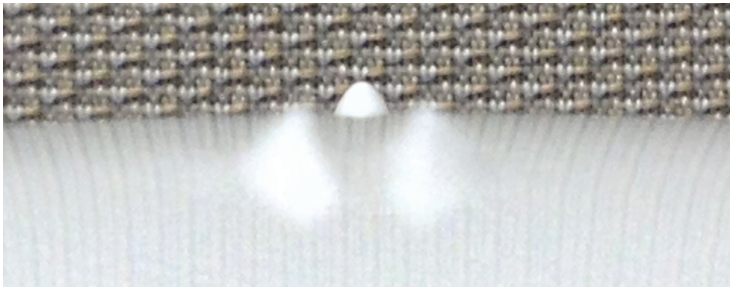
HS60 alignment

The top of the HS60 enclosure incorporates sight design features to help you align the enclosure with respect to an important feature on your vessel.

To use the sights, center the small post on the opposite side of the enclosure from you, within the channel made in the medallion located in the center of the enclosure top as shown in the 2 below illustrations. Alignment accuracy when looking through the site and is approximately +/- 1°.



Long site alignment channel



Long site alignment center post

If you have another accurate source of heading data on your vessel, such as a gyrocompass, you may use its data to correct for a bias in HS60 alignment within the HS60 software configuration. Alternatively, you can physically adjust the heading of the HS60 so that it renders the correct heading measurement; however, adding a software offset is an easier process.

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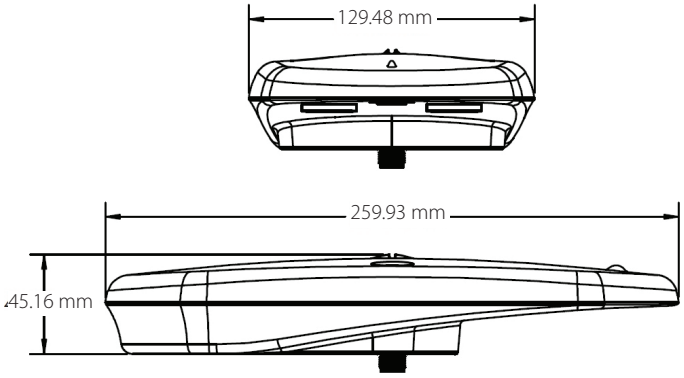
Mounting options

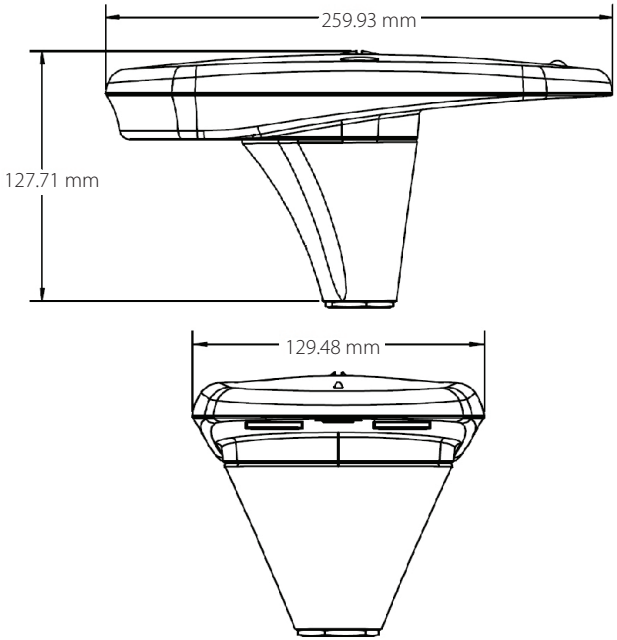
The HS60 allows for both pole or flush mounting. Follow directions below for detailed mounting directions.

Dimensions

The below illustration and on the next page illustrates the physical dimensions of the HS60.



H60 dimensions without adapter



Dimensions with adapter

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Cable considerations

Before mounting the HS60 consider the following regarding cable routing:

- Avoid running the cable in areas of excessive heat
- Do not run the cable in parallel to transmitter and heavy current cables
- Make sure antenna drop cable does not exceed 6 m from the backbone
- Keep cable away from corrosive chemicals
- Do not run the cable through door or window jams
- Keep cable away from rotating machinery
- Do not crimp or excessively bend the cable
- Avoid placing tension on the cable
- Remove unwanted slack from the cable at the HS60 end
- Secure along the cable route using plastic wraps.

> ⚠ **Warning:** Improperly installed cable near machinery can be dangerous.

Flush mount

The bottom of the HS60 contains two holes for flush mounting the unit to a flat surface (see below). The flat surface may be something you fabricate per your installation, an off-the-shelf item (such as a radar mounting plate), or an existing surface on your vessel.

→ ***Note:*** SIMRAD does not supply the mounting surface hardware. You must supply the appropriate fastening hardware required to complete the installation of the HS60.

Flush mounting with holes in the HS60

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➔ ***Note:*** You do not necessarily need to orient the antenna precisely as you can enter a software offset to accommodate for any bias in heading measurement due to installation.

Before flush mounting the HS60

- Determine your mounting orientation. See "Mounting Orientation" on page 20 for more information.
- Choose a location that meets the mounting location requirements.
- Using the fixed base as a template, mark and drill the mounting holes as necessary for the mounting surface.

Flush mounting the HS60

1. Mark the mounting hole centers and connector center on the mounting surface.
2. Place the HS60 over the marks to ensure the planned hole centers align with the true hole centers (adjusting as necessary).
3. Use a center punch to mark the hole centers.
4. Drill the mounting holes to a diameter of 6.8 mm (0.26 in) appropriate for the surface.
5. Drill the connector hole to a diameter of 28.6 mm (1.13 in) appropriate for the surface.
6. Pull the cable through the center connector hole and attach the cable directly to the HS60, ensuring the connector is fastened securely to the unit.
7. Place the HS60 over the mounting holes and insert the mounting screws through the top of the HS60 and through the mounting surface.
8. Use two M6 washers and M6 nuts to secure the HS60 to the mounting plate (washers and nuts not included).

> ⚠ **Warning:** When installing the HS60, hand tighten only. Damage resulting from over-tightening is not covered by the warranty.

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Pole mount

Before pole mounting the HS60

- Determine your mounting orientation. See "Mounting Orientation" on page 20 for more information.
- Choose a location that meets the mounting location requirements.
- Mark and drill the mounting holes as necessary for the threaded pole.

Pole mounting instructions for HS60 (Inside Pole)

Required tools: 5 mm Allen key for M6 screws and adjustable wrench to tighten jam nut.

1. Insert mating cable through both the jam nut and 1" (25.4mm) mounting adapter base
2. Place the jam nut on the pole followed by the 1" (25.4mm) adapter base. Hand tighten the base to the desired orientation.
3. Adjust the jam nut to secure the orientation.
4. Connect the mating end of the cable to the HS60 connector located on the bottom of the unit.
5. Insert the base adapter into HS60 by placing the tongue of the base into the groove of the HS60 unit. When the tongue is properly seated in the groove, the rest of the base can be pressed into place to create a smooth seam between the base and HS60 unit.
6. Use 5 mm Allen key to fasten two M6 screws to secure HS60 onto adapter. Use 15 in-lb torque
7. Insert each o-ring onto a plastic cap
8. Install plastic cap with o-ring onto HS60 unit (rectangular notch faced towards the outside)
9. Align and set the direction of HS60 unit, while using the jam nut to secure the unit (hand-tighten).

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> ⚠ **Warning:** Over-tightening may damage the system. This is not covered under warranty.

Pole mounting instructions for HS60 (Outside Pole)

Required tools: 5 mm Allen key for M6 screws and adjustable wrench to tighten jam nut.

1. Place the jam nut on the pole followed by the 1" (25.4 mm) adapter base. Hand tighten the base to the desired orientation.
2. Adjust the jam nut to secure the orientation.
3. Run the cable throughout the vessel making sure to leave enough slack to mate the NMEA 2000 cable to both the NMEA 2000 backbone and the HS60 unit.
4. Run the NMEA 2000 cable through the opening in the side of the pole mounting adapter. And then connect the mating end of the cable to the V104 connector located on the bottom of the unit.
5. Insert the base adapter into HS60 by placing the tongue of the base into the groove of the HS60 unit. When the tongue is properly seated in the groove, the rest of the base can be pressed into place to create a smooth seam between the base and HS60 unit.
6. Use 5 mm Allen key to fasten two M6 screws to secure HS60 onto adapter. Use 15 in-lb torque
7. Insert each o-ring onto a plastic cap
8. Install plastic cap with o-ring onto HS60 unit (rectangular notch faced towards the outside)
9. Align and set the direction of HS60 unit, while using the jam nut to secure the unit (hand-tighten).

> ⚠ **Warning:** Over-tightening may damage the system. This is not covered under warranty.

Connecting the NMEA 2000 cable

1. Align the NMEA 2000 cable connector key-way with the HS60 connector key.

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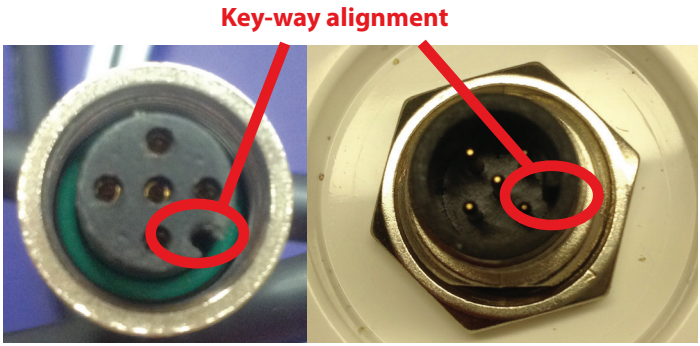

2. Rotate the cable ring clockwise until it is secured firmly to the unit (hand-tighten).

Powering and connecting to the HS60

Power considerations

For best performance, use clean and continuous power. The HS60 power supply features reverse polarity protection but will not operate with reverse polarity.

See Power specifications, chapter 5.

> ⚠ **Warning:** Do not apply a voltage higher than 36 VDC. This will damage the receiver and void the warranty.

Electrical isolation

The HS60's power supply is isolated from the communication lines and the PC-ABS plastic enclosure isolates the electronics mechanically from the vessel (addressing the issue of vessel hull electrolysis).

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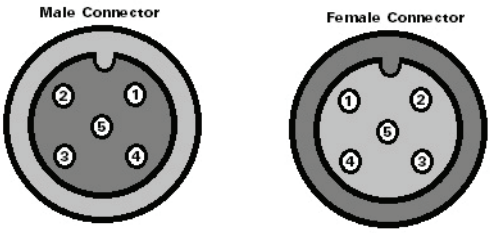
NMEA 2000 Cable pin-out specifications

The power/data cable pin-out is shown below together with the specifications (see below table).



NMEA 2000 cable pin assignment

NMEA 2000 cable pin-out

Pin	Function
1	Shield
2	Power supply positive (+ V)
3	Power supply negative (- V)
4	CAN HI
5	CAN LOW

NMEA 2000 Port

The HS60 uses proprietary NMEA 2000 PGN for receiver configuration. Please contact SIMRAD technical support for a complete and up to date list of available proprietary PGN's. With suitable USB-CAN adapter from Peak or gridconnect.com, HS60 can be connected to a Windows PC running a third party software like PocketMax or VectorPC for configuration and setup using the same serial commands as the NMEA0183 HS60.

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4 Troubleshooting

This table provides troubleshooting for common problems.

Symptom	Possible solution
Receiver fails to power	• Check integrity of power cable connectors • Check power input voltage (6 to 36 VDC) • Check current restrictions imposed by power source (minimum available should be > 1.0 A)
No data from HS60	• Check receiver power status to ensure the receiver is powered (an ammeter can be used for this) • Check integrity and connectivity of power and data cable connections
No GPS lock	• Verify the HS60 has a clear view of the sky • Verify the lock status of GPS satellites
No SBAS lock	• Verify the HS60 has a clear view of the sky • Verify the lock status of SBAS satellites **Note:** SBAS lock is only possible if you are in an appropriate SBAS region; currently, there is limited SBAS availability in the southern hemisphere.
No heading or incorrect heading value	• Heading is from primary GPS antenna to secondary GPS antenna, so the arrow on the underside of the HS60 should be directed to the bow side • Monitor the number of satellites and SNR values for both antennas - at least four satellites should have strong SNR values

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5 Specifications

Item	Specification
GPS sensor specifications	
Receiver type	GPS L1 Compass
Channels	Two 12-channel, parallel tracking (Two 10-channel when tracking SBAS)
SBAS tracking	2-channel, parallel tracking
Update rate	10 Hz standard (position and heading)
Position accuracy: Single Point[1] SBAS[2]	 1 m (95%) 3 m (95%)
Heading accuracy	2° (RMS)
Heave accuracy[3]	< 30 cm (RMS)
Pitch/Roll accuracy	2° (RMS)
Rate of turn	90°/s maximum
Cold start	< 60 s typical (no almanac or RTC)
Warm start	< 20 s typical (almanac and RTC)
Hot start	< 1 s typical (almanac, RTC, and position)
Heading fix	< 10 s typical (valid position)
Compass safe distance	30 cm (11.8 in)
Maximum speed	1,850 kph (999 kts)
Maximum altitude	18,288 m (60,000 ft)
Communication specifications	
Port	NMEA 2000
Data I/O protocol	NMEA 2000
Power specifications	
Input voltage	8 to 36 VDC
Power consumption	~ 2.0 W nominal
Current consumption	165 mA @ 12 VDC
Power isolation	Isolated to enclosure
Reverse polarity protection	Yes

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Item	Specification
Mechanical specifications	
Enclosure	UV resistant, white plastic, Geloy CR7520 (ASA)
Dimensions (not including mount) Dimensions (including mount)	25.9 L x 12.9 W x 4.5 H (cm) 10.2 L x 5.1 W x 1.8 H (in) 25.9 L x 12.9 W x 12.8 H (cm) 10.2 L x 5.1 W x 5.0 H (in)
Weight (not including mount) Weight (including mount)	0.42 kg (0.9 lb) 0.51 kg (1.1 lb)
Environmental specifications	
Operating temperature	-30°C to +70°C (-22°F to +158°F)
Storage temperature	-40°C to +85°C (-40°F to +185°F)
Water and Dust	IP69
Humidity	100% non-condensing
Vibration	IEC 60945
EMC	CE (IEC 60945 Emissions and Immunity) FCC Part 15, Subpart B CISPR22F

[1]Depends on multipath environment, number of satellites in view, satellite geometry, no SA, and ionospheric activity.

[2]Depends on multipath environment, number of satellites in view, SBAS coverage and satellite geometry.

[3]Based on a 40-second time constant.

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6 Wiring diagrams

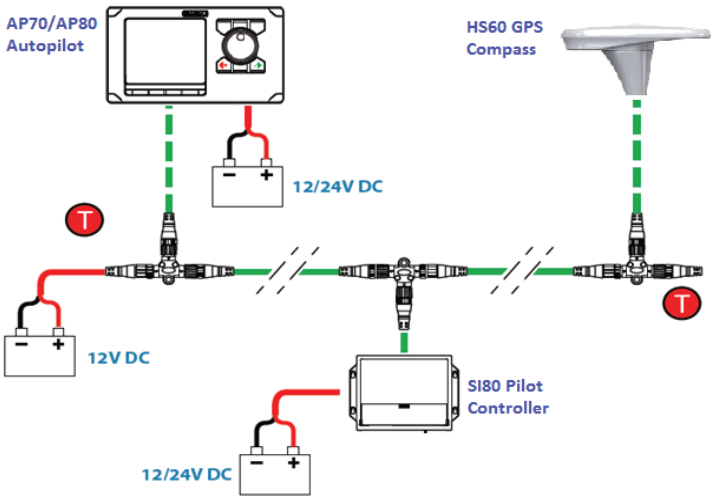

Figure 1: HS60 and Autopilot connection

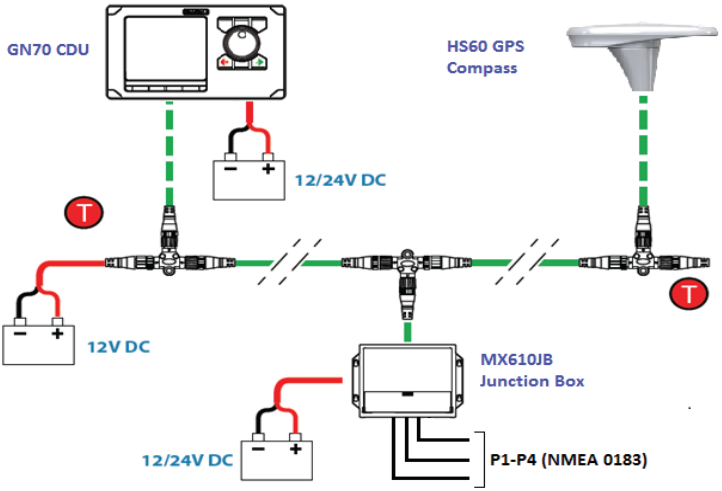

Figure 2: HS60 and GN70 Connection

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